McGRAW-FILL DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMS

Sixth Edition

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On the cover: Representation of a fullerene molecule with a noble gas atom trapped inside. At the Permian-Triassic sedimentary boundary the noble gases helium and argor have been found trapped inside fullerenes. They exhibit isotope ratios quite similar to those found in meterorites, suggesting that a fireball meteorite or asteroid exploded when it hit the Earth, causing major changes in the environment. (Image copyright © Dr. Luann Becker. Reproduced with permission.)

Over the six editions of the Dictionary, material has been drawn from the following references: G. M. Garriy et al., Taxonomic Outline of the Procaryotes, Release 2, Springer-Verlag, January 2002; D. W. Linzey, Vertebrae Biology, McGraw-Hill, 2001; J. A. Pechenik, Biology of the Invertebrates, 4th ed., McGraw-Hill, 2000; U. Air Force Glossary of Standardized Terms, AF Manual 11-1, vol. 1, 1972; F. Casey, ed., Compilation of Terrs in Information Sciences Technology, Federal Council for Science and Technology, 1970; Communication-Electronics Terminology, AF Manual 11-1, vol. 3, 1970; P. W. Thrush, comp. and ed., A Dictionary of Mining, Mineral, and Related Terms, Bureau of Mines, 1968; A DOD Glossary of Mapping, Charting and Geodeic Terms, Department of Defense, 1967; J. M. Gilliland, Solar-Terrestrial Physics: A Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations, Royal Aircraft Establishment Technical Report 67158, 1967; W. H. Allen, ed., Dictionary of Technical Terms for Aerospace Use, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1965; Glossary of Stirio Terminology, Office of Aerospace Research, U.S. Air Force, 1963; Naval Dictionary of Electronic, Technical, and Imperative Terms, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1962; R. E. Huschke, Glossary of Meteorology, America Meteorological Society, 1959; ADP Glossary, Department of the Navy, NAVSO P-3097; Glossary of Air Trafic Control Terms, Federal Aviation Agency; A Glossary of Range Terminology, White Sands Missile Range, Nav Mexico, National Bureau of Standards, AD 467-424; Nuclear Terms: A Glossary, 2d ed., Atomic Energy Commission.

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gual

zoan

in bone marrow in vitamin B12 or folic acid defimeg-ə·lōˌblast }

bilastic anemia [MED] Anemia characterized by the ince of megaloblasts in the bone marrow and blood. x;+lö|blas-tik ə'nē-me-ə }

wast of Sabin See pronormoblast. { 'meg-a-lo,blast i ban }

wardla [MED] Abnormal enlargement of the heart. ≅ę∍lō'kär∙dē∙ə }

cophaly [MED] The condition of having a head maximum fronto-occipital circumference is greater than undard deviations above the mean for age and sex. ≈ə·lōˈsef·ə·lē }

wontoidea [INV 200] A superfamily of hymenopinsects in the suborder Symphyta. { |meg·ə·lō,dän'toid·

domania [PSYCH] The delusion of greatness and wence characterizing certain psychotic reactions. &ˈə·lōˈmā·nē∙ə }

omycteroidei [VERT ZOO] The mosaic-scaled fishes, mumilial suborder of the Cetomimiformes; members are secies of small, elongate deep-sea fishes with degenerate and irregularly disposed scales. [,meg·ə·lō,mik· 1.56

zapia Sce macropsia. { meg·əˈlā·pē·ə } zaps larva [inv zoo] A preimago stage of certain having prominent eyes and chelae. { 'meg·ə,läps ,lär-

subptera [INV 200] A suborder included in the order

kapura by some authorities. { ,meg·o'läp·to·ro }

popygidae [INV ZOO] The flannel moths, a small famflepidopteran insects in the suborder Heteroneura. pij-ə,dē }

hosphere [INV 200] The initial, large-chambered shell and individuals of certain dimorphic species of Foramini-| meg·ə·lō,sfir }

ploureter [MED] Abnormal enlargement of a ureter. ˈs̞əˈlöˈyùr·əd·ər }

paly [MED] A combining form denoting abnormal gement. { 'meg·ə·lē }

merinidae [INV 200] A family of myodarian cyclorrdipteran insects in the subsection Acalypteratae. ap∙a·məˈrin·əˌdē }

sparsec [ASTRON] A unit equal to 1,000,000 parsecs. eg ə'pär,sek }

and handles 106 or more pixels (pels). ['meg-ə_ipel yli }

phenic [GEN] Pertaining to genetic or environmental in that are individually of large effect relative to the phenostandard deviation. { meg·əˈfē·nik }

phone [ACOUS] A conical or rectangular horn used to if or direct the sound of a speaker's voice. { 'meg-

phyllous [BOT] Having large leaves or leaflike exten-| lmeg·o'fil·os |

odiidae [VERT 200] The mound birds and brush turis family of birds in the order Galliformes; distinguished wir method of incubating eggs in mounds of dirt or in mposing vegetation. { meg·ə·pəˈdī·əˌdē }

neclum [MED] Abnormal enlargement of the rectum. rek-tom }

ipple [GEOL] A large sand wave. { 'meg-ə,rīp-əl } stlere [INV ZOO] A large sclerite. { 'meg·ə,sklir } second [MECH] A unit of time, equal to 1,000,000 Abbreviated Ms; Msec. { 'meg·ə,sek·ənd }

жрhaera [місковіо] A genus of bacteria in the family and aceae; relatively large cells occurring in pairs in chains. { məˈgas·fə·rə }

sprangium See macrosporangium. { |meg·ə·spəˈran·

appre See macrospore. { 'meg-ə,spor }

spore mother cell See megasporocyte. ['meg·ə,spor

porocyte [BOT] A diploid cell from which four spins are produced by meiosis. Also known as megamother cell. { !meg·ə'spor·ə.sīt }

porogenesis See macrosporogenesis. [,meg-ə,spor-

megasporophyll [BOT] A leaf bearing megasporangia. { meg ə spor ə fil }

megass See bagasse. { 'meg,as }

megatectonics [GEOL] The tectonics of the very large structural features of the earth. { ,meg·ə,tek'tän·iks }

megathermophyte [ECOL] A plant that requires great heat and abundant moisture for normal growth. Also known as

macrothermophyte. { ,meg ə'thər mə,fit }
Megathymlinae [INV ZOO] The giant skippers, a subfamily of lepidopteran insects in the family Hesperiidae. { meg·ə·

megaton [PHYS] The energy released by 1,000,000 metric tons of chemical high explosive calculated at a rate of 1000 calories per gram, or a total of 4.18 × 1015 joules; used principally in expressing the energy released by a nuclear bomb. Abbreviated MT. { 'meg·ə,tən }

megaton weapon [ORD] A nuclear fission or fusion bomb capable of exploding with megaton energy. ['meg-a,tan 'wep·ən }

megatron See disk-seal tube. { 'meg·ə,trän }

megavolt [ELEC] A unit of potential difference or emf (electromotive force), equal to 1,000,000 volts. Abbreviated MV. { 'meg·ə,völt }

megawatt [MECH] A unit of power, equal to 1,000,000 watts. Abbreviated MW. { 'meg·ə,wät }

megawatt-day per ton [NUCLEO] A unit used for expressing the burnup of fuel in a reactor; specifically, the number of megawatt-days of heat output per metric ton of fuel in the reactor. { 'meg·ə,wät |dā pər 'tən }

megawatt electric [NUCLEO] Unit of the electric power of a nuclear reactor, as opposed to thermal power. Abbreviated MW(E). { 'meg·ə,wät i'lek·trik }

megawatt thermal [NUCLEO] Unit of the thermal power of a nuclear reactor, as opposed to electric power. Abbreviated MW(Th). { 'meg·ə, wät 'thər·məl }

megawatt year of electricity [ELEC] A unit of electric energy, equal to the energy from a power of 1,000,000 watts over a period of 1 tropical year, or to 3.1557×10^{13} joules. Abbreviated MWYE. { 'meg-ə,wät 'yir əv i,lek'tris-əd-ē } meglumine [PHARM] See N-methyl glucamine. { 'me-

{ nīm,clg megohm [ELEC] A unit of resistance, equal to 1,000,000 ohms. { 'me,gōm }

megohmmeter [ELEC] An instrument which is used for measuring the high resistance of electrical materials of the order of 20,000 megohms at 1000 volts; one direct-reading type employs a permanent magnet and a moving coil. ['me ,gom,med or }

Mehlis' gland [INV ZOO] One of the large unicellular glands around the ootype of flatworms. ['mā ləs gland]

Meibomian cyst See chalazion. { mī'bō·mē·ən 'sist } Meibomian gland See tarsal gland. { mī'bō·mē·ən 'gland } meibomianitis [MED] Inflammation of the tarsal glands.

{ mī,bō·mē·ə'nīd·əs } Meig's syndrome [MED] A complex of symptoms associated with ovarian fibroma including abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in the pleural and peritoneal cavities. { 'megz sin drom }

Meijer transform [MATH] The Meijer transform of a function f(x) is the function F(y) defined as the integral from 0 to ∞ of $\sqrt{xy}K_n(xy)f(x)dx$, where K_n is a modified Bessel function. { 'mā·ər ˌtranzˌform }

Meinertellidae [INV 200] A family of wingless insects belonging to the Microcoryphia. { mī·nər'tel·ə,dē }

Meinzer unit See permeability coefficient. { 'mīnt·sər ˌyü· nət }

meiocyte [CELL MOL] A cell undergoing meiotic division. { 'mī·ə.sīt }

meiofauna [ECOL] Small benthic animals ranging in size between macrofauna and microfauna; includes interstitial animals. { |mī·ə'fòn·ə }

meioflora [ECOL] Small benthic plants ranging in size between macroflora and microflora; includes interstitial plants. { |mī·əˈflor·ə }

meionite [MINERAL] 3CaAl2Si2O8·CaCO3 A mineral composed of calcium aluminosilicate and calcium carbonate; it is isomorphous with marialite. { 'mī·ə,nīt } meiosis [CELL MOL] A type of cell division occurring in

EXHIBIT C 10/588,419